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ABSTRACT

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, in its annual report for 1970-71, lists the tribes and their populations, the commission's membership, and legislative advisory committees and consultants. As noted, projects completed in 1970-71 included the printing and distribution of the 1971 tribal directory and other materials published by the committee, taking photos of all tribal chairmen for release to the news media, and compiling the bi-annual Indian legislative digest. Goals and objectives of the commission are included in the report in terms of economics, education, manpower, health, safety and justice, natural resources, general government, and transportation. The appendix contains reports from cooperating state and Federal organizations and is divided into 5 general areas: economics, education, employment, health, and welfare. A related document is ED 047 859. (LS)

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ANNUAL REPORT

1970 -- 1971

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Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs

The Honorable Jack Williams
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Building
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Williams:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, I am submitting the Annual Report of the activities of the Arizona Commission Of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1970-1971.

The problems confronting Arizona Indians in attaining a place of social, economic and political equality with other citizens within the state and nation are complex and will take both time and patience to solve. The members of the Commission recognize and accept the responsibility which has been entrusted to them to contribute to the solutions of these problems.

We hope that the information contained in these pages will prove to be encouraging and helpful as you evaluate the progress being made by the Commission in its program of cooperation with state and federal agencies, tribal councils and others, including our legislators, to bring about circumstances that will definitely include the cooperation of the Indian citizens of Arizona as an important part of the State's future.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Alcaida

BILL ALCAIDA - Chairman

BA:CMP/dd

F O R E W O R D

1971 ANNUAL REPORT

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs must serve as the official link between the Indian tribes and the state government, its legislature and its elected officials. The Commission is charged by its enabling legislation to "consider and study conditions among Indians residing within the state...to accumulate, compile and assemble information...to hold hearings and make investigations on any phase of Indian affairs."

Since the territory was settled by our pioneers, there have been problems in Indian-White relations which have defied solution to this date. While a great deal of progress has been made, there has been an ever-widening gap in other areas between Indians and their non-Indian neighbors. It is the task of the Commission of Indian Affairs and its staff to find these problem areas and work towards a solution.

In some instances, ill will has grown from a simple lack of communication between tribal leaders and non-Indians. In a number of communities bordering Indian reservations, citizens are never given an opportunity to develop closer relationships with tribesmen. Many people do not understand, and make no attempt to understand, that Indians have their own cultural customs and values; their own loyalties to tribe and tribal government.

By working with the various state and federal agencies which have service relationships with reservations, the Commission of Indian Affairs can ferret out problem areas. The Commission's staff works closely with advisory committees in such fields as employment, health and welfare, public relations, mineral development and recreation. These volunteer advisors help define the problems and suggest possible solutions, which are reported to the Commission.

The wealth of information compiled by the Commission's staff should serve as background material for all members of the legislature and state officials in developing constructive programs affecting the state's Indian population.

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POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION	ACREAGE
Ak-Chin	Papago	248	21,840
Camp Verde	Yavapai-Apache	690	640
Cocopah	Cocopah	101	528
Colorado River	Mohave-Chemehuevi	1,730	264,091
Fort Apache	Apache	6,230	1,664,872
Fort McDowell	Yavapai	335	24,680
Gila River	Pima-Maricopa	7,992	371,933
Havasupai	Havasupai	370	3,058
Hopi	Hopi	6,144	2,472,254
Hualapai	Hualapai	1,033	993,173
Kaibab-Paiute	Paiute	138	120,413
Navajo	Navajo	68,160	8,969,248
Papago	Papago	7,218	2,773,357
Salt River	Pima-Maricopa	2,345	46,624
San Carlos	Apache	4,709	1,877,216
Yavapai-Prescott	Yavapai	90	1,558
		107,533	19,605,485

NOTE: The figures were supplied through the courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and do not include the thousands of off-reservation members of tribes.

The Navajo population is for Arizona only.

Figures adapted from March 1970 Labor Force Reports. Acreage figures adapted from Annual Report on Indian Lands June 30, 1969.

C O M M I S S I O N M E M B E R S H I P

INDIAN MEMBERS

BILL ALCAIDA (Chairman)----------CHEMEHUEVI

HAROLD SCHURZ (Vice-Chairman)----------PIMA

WEST ANDERSON----------APACHE

EARL ADAMS----------HOPI

THEODORE SMITH----------APACHE

NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE

WILLIAM SMITH----------TUCSON

JOHN SMART----------PRESCOTT

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

JACK WILLIAMS----------GOVERNOR

GARY NELSON----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

WELDON SHOFSTALL----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LOUIS KOSSUTH----------COMMISSIONER - STATE HEALTH DEPT.

==========

OFFICE STAFF

CLINTON M. PATTEA----------EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TONY MACHUKAY----------FIELD COORDINATOR

DIANE DANKERL----------SECRETARY

ALBERTA ORTIZ----------CLERK-STENO

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1623 West Adams - Phoenix, Arizona
(85007)

Telephone: 271-4288

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEES/CONSULTANTS

TRIBAL ADVISORS	RESERVATION
Mr. Francis Antone	Ak-Chin
Mr. Vincent Randall	Camp Verde
Mr. Robert Sam Barley	Cocopah
Mr. Adrian Fisher	Colorado River
Mr. Fred Banashley	Fort Apache
Mr. Harry Jones	Fort McDowell
Mr. Alexander Lewis	Gila River
Mr. Lee Marshall	Havasupai
Mr. Clarence Hamilton	Hopi
Mr. Benedict Beecher	Hualapai
Mr. Bill Tom	Kaibab-Paiute
Mr. Peter MacDonald	Navajo
Mr. Augustine Lopez	Papago
Mr. Paul Smith	Salt River
Mr. Marvin Mull	San Carlos
Mr. Donald Mitchell	Yavapai-Prescott

ANTHROPOLOGY CONSULTANTS

Dr. Charles Griffith, Dept. of Anthropology, N.A.U., Flagstaff
Dr. Emil Haury, Dept. of Anthropology, U. of A., Tucson
Mrs. D. Spencer Hatch, Resource Consultant, Tucson

ECONOMIC CONSULTANTS

Mr. Robert Worden, Director, Arizona Economic Planning & Development
Mr. O. E. Whelan, Industrial Development Specialist, B.I.A.

EMPLOYMENT CONSULTANTS

Mr. Charles Boyle, Administrator, Arizona State Employment Service
Mr. James Gilbert, Employment Assistance Specialist, B.I.A.

HEALTH CONSULTANTS

Dr. Louis Kossuth, Commissioner, Arizona Health Department
Dr. Charles McCammon, Indian Health Area Director, U.S. Public Health

LAND CLAIMS CONSULTANT

Mr. C. M. Wright, Attorney at Law, Tucson

MINING CONSULTANTS

Mr. Frank P. Knight, Director, Arizona Mineral Resources Dept.
Mr. LaFollette Butler, Realty Officer (Mineral Specialist), B.I.A.

LAW AND ORDER CONSULTANTS

Col. James J. Hegarty, Director, Arizona Dept. of Public Safety
Mr. William Wilson, Area Criminal Investigator, B.I.A.

ROADS CONSULTANTS

Mr. Justin Herman, Director, Arizona Highway Department
Mr. George Overby, Area Road Engineer, B.I.A.

WELFARE CONSULTANTS

Mr. John O. Graham, Commissioner, Arizona State Welfare Department
Mr. Byron Houseknecht, Area Social Worker (Navajo Area), B.I.A.

EDUCATION STEERING COMMITTEE

Mr. James R. Frederick, Coordinator of Indian Programs, N.A.U.
Mr. Gordon Krutz, Coordinator of Indian Programs, U. of A.
Mr. Ray Sorenson, Assistant Area Director (Education), B.I.A.
Dr. Harry W. Sundwall, Director, Center for Indian Education, A.S.U.
(Vacancy - State Dept. of Public Instruction)

PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. Herbert Surrett (Chairman) - Manager, United Press International
Mr. Bill Stull (Secretary) - News Production Director, KTAR Radio-TV
Mr. Duncan Jennings, President, Jennings & Thompson Advertising
Mr. Edwin McDowell, Editorial Writer, Arizona Republic
Dr. G. D. McGrath, Arizona State University
Mr. Jim Murdock, Radio News Director, KOOL Radio & TV

RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Miss Anne M. Pittman (Chairman) - Area Chairman, Womens' Physical Education, A.S.U., Tempe
Prof. Leonard Roberts (Secretary) - Dept. of Health, Physical Education, A.S.U., Tempe
Mr. Robert Acquilar (Vacancy)
Mr. Maurice Bateman, Supt. of Mesa Parks & Recreation, Mesa
Mr. Richard Nayateqa, Hopi Reservation
Mr. Martin Mahone, Hualapai Reservation
Mr. Lee Stanley, Director, Glendale Parks and Recreation
Mr. Graham Wright, State Leader, 4-H Club Work, U. of A.

HOUSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Speaker Barrow's Secretary stated that the Speaker did not think there was enough action to warrant his appointing an advisory committee. He stated that we were to continue but without a house advisory committee.

SENATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Still pending; we have not heard nor has one been appointed.

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held a total of five meetings as follows:

(1970)

July 31	Commission Business Meeting.
August 17	Commission Business Meeting.

(1971)

January 8	Special Business Meeting.
April 16	Commission Special Business Meeting.
May 28	Commission Business Meeting.

Other Meetings Attended:

The Executive Secretary (and in some instances, the Commission Chairman and/or Field Coordinator) attended tribal council meetings upon invitation from the chairmen; affording the individual council members an opportunity to ask questions and to have a better understanding of their Commission of Indian Affairs.

The Executive Secretary was formally invited to become a member of the Inter-Agency Economic Coordinating Council and also the State Information Exchange For Planning and Coordination. The invitations were accepted.

The office has been represented at various Indian-oriented meetings such as: Inter-Tribal Council, U.S. Public Health Service Advisory Board meetings, State Rural Development Committee meetings, Recreational workshops, Personnel Commission meetings, Mortgage Bankers Association meetings, Indian Development District meetings, Annual Health and Education conferences, Old Age conferences and State Manpower Planning meetings of the Employment Service and numerous others.

There was little activity as far as meeting with consultants/ committees due to the change in personnel as the Executive Secretary has had to devote considerable time in becoming familiar with office procedures, rules and regulations, budgets and general functioning.

NOTE: A project is an undertaking involving the Commission and others.

PROJECTS COMPLETED
Fiscal Year 1970-1971

#1 Annual Report 1969-1970

#2 Selection - Executive Secretary

Summary: A total of 61 candidates applied; the screening committee chose two for Commission interview and Mr. Clinton M. Pattea from Fort McDowell was selected.

#3 State Funds - Indian Services 1969-1970

Summary: We were asked to assist the Bureau of Indian Affairs by obtaining the amount of state money spent during the 1969-1970 fiscal year for Indian services. These figures were compiled for the B.I.A.

#4 Senate Bill 56 - State Department of Human Resources

Summary: The Commission was to be among the agencies combined into this Department in an endeavor for state re-organization, however, after hearings, etc. the Commission took a stand that it was not in our nor the Indian citizens' best interest to become a part of this department. Our agency was deleted from the bill prior to passage in the Senate. (Bill died in the house).

#5 State Fair - Indian Day

Summary: The Commission was asked to check into the State Fair charging the Indian people on Indian Day without prior notice. The Commission has attempted to assist by bringing all the interested parties together to discuss the matter. A satisfactory conclusion hopefully will be reached.

#6 1971 Tribal Directory

Summary: This Directory is but one of the Commission's ways to improve the Indian and non-Indian communication area. The Directory has become one of the most important publications that the Commission compiles for distribution.

#7 Legislative Communications

Summary: The Commission advised the legislators of our purposes and goals in the area of assisting them with information on subjects pertaining to the area of Arizona Indian affairs; we also keep the legislators abreast of federal legislation affecting the Indian citizens of this state.

#8 Possessory Tax (Leasehold) Legislation

Summary: Senate Bill 140 and House Bill 41 were introduced in an attempt to tax exempt lands. Bills were requested by the tribal leadership and the Commission was asked to advise them of hearings to enable the Indians to be heard in an attempt to bring understanding in this sensitive area.

The Commission is contemplating the investigation of this subject (taxation) in more depth.

#9 Selection - Field Coordinator

Summary: Seven candidates were chosen for Commission interview and Mr. Tony Machukay from San Carlos was selected.

#10 Hualapai-Havasupai I-40 Resolution

Summary: Upon request, the Commission drew up a Resolution concurring with the Hualapai and Havasupai Tribes in an attempt to have direct ingress and egress to State Highway I-40; hearings have been attended and work has been done in this area, hopefully to a satisfactory conclusion.

#11 State Indian Education Proposal

Summary: The office invited representatives from the State Department of Public Instruction to attend a Commission meeting and explain the proposal to create a Division of Indian Education under the State Dept. of Public Instruction. Following lengthy discussions as to whether or not the Commission should endorse this proposal, it was decided to table the proposal until such a time as the office can make a further study on the subject.

#12 Commissioner Bruce Letter - Phoenix Area Director Selection

Summary: The Commission was requested to direct a letter to Commissioner Bruce recommending that the Indian leadership of Arizona be given a chance to have input into the evaluation and selection of a Phoenix Area Director (Bureau of Indian Affairs).

The Commission members acted on this request and a letter was directed to Commissioner Bruce with copies to the Secretary of Interior, Governor, Washington Delegation, Tribal Leaders, Inter-Tribal Council and I.D.D.A., urging the Commissioner to select a committee composed of Indian representatives from the four states involved to assist in the evaluation and selection and further recommended that the tribal leaders be consulte prior to final selection.

This is imperative to induce harmonious relationships and enduce self-determination.

PUBLISHED MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

(1970)	
July 30	Progress Report on Position of Executive Secretary.
August 4	Commission's July 31, 1970 Special Business Meeting Minutes.
August 21	Commission's August 17, 1970 Special Business Meeting Minutes.
August 25	Latest Tribal Leadership Mailing List.
September 1	1969-1970 Annual Report.
December 31	Information sheet pertaining to the Commission.
(1971)	
January 13	Latest Tribal Leadership Mailing List.
February 9	List of Senate and House bills pertaining to Arizona Indians.
April 7	Hualapai-Havasupai Commission Resolution relative to I-40.
May 5	Commission's April 16, 1971 Business Meeting Minutes.
	Copy of State Department of Public Instruction's Indian Education Proposal.
June 4	Commission's May 28, 1971 Business Meeting Minutes.
	Progress Report for 7/1/70 - 12/30/70.
	Financial Report for 7/1/70 - 12/30/70.
June 11	Latest Tribal Leadership Mailing List.
June 21	1971 Tribal Directory.

OVERVIEW OF THE COMMISSION'S GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In reference to A.R.S. 41-542 whereby the Commission is empowered to "consider and study conditions among Indians..." and to "confer with officials of local, state and federal agencies in order to secure cooperation between the federal, state and local governments in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people," the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs will endeavor to:

1. promote understanding and fellowship between Indians and non-Indians in relation to Indian educational and avocational pursuits while helping to coordinate activities among state institutions of learning, federal schools and agencies, tribal education departments and private schools. Public information in this area will prevail;

2. cooperate and assist in coordinating tribal economic development with state economic programs in the area of:

   a. commerce and industry,
   b. construction of roads, highways, bridges, railroads and airways,
   c. recreation, resorts and tourism,
   d. farming and ranching,
   e. timber sales and wood products manufacturing,
   f. fish, game and wildlife,
   g. oil, gas, minerals, and water resources development,
   h. power utilities and communications;

3. improve communications and working relationships between all state employment agencies, non-Indian establishments, and the Indian people of Arizona in the following human resource areas:

   a. employee-employer relations,
   b. vocational and rehabilitation services,
   c. monitoring and informational services in relation to tribal, state, and federal manpower programs;

4. offer services to minimize enforcement and judicial problems by helping to develop understanding and harmony among state, federal, local and tribal law and order agencies, by encouraging common objectives of all law and order departments, and by focusing on conflicts arising out of cultural differences in the area of public safety and justice;

5. help all departments, agencies and tribal governments work more efficiently in the field of Indian health and welfare by assisting in identifying existing problems whether they are health needs or welfare crises, lack of communication, interdepartmental misunderstandings, or duplication of efforts;

6. assist in developing good working relationships between tribal governments and state agencies in the field of fish, game and wildlife;

7. include areas in pollution control, econology and other environmental conditions as part of its long-range goals, and to

8. preserve, foster and enrich tribal cultural values, crafts, arts, and activities.

In all cases of Indian interest, the Commission will recommend legislative action when warranted.

COMMISSION BUDGET

The Commission received $49,457.00 from the Arizona State Legislature for fiscal year 1970-1971. Operational expenditures were as follows:

Personal Services	$27,864.00
Employee Related Expen.	2,850.00
Maintenance & Repairs	62.00
Office Supplies	1,637.00
Stamps	504.00
Telephone & Telegraph	733.00
Rental (Hot-Cold Water Unit)	51.00
Subscription & Organ. Dues	35.00
Travel - State (Which includes Vehicle Expenses)	3,562.00
Capital Outlay - Equipment	538.00
	$37,836.00
Amount Reverted	11,621.00
	$49,457.00

Explanation - Reverting Amount: The office was without an Executive Secretary for one month; our Field Coordinator was not hired until January, 1971; not all members attended all meetings. (This also affected the travel - State).

All figures are rounded off.

COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

The Commission:

assists all local, state-wide or national Indian concerned organizations on request;

is definitely interested in the well-being of off-reservation Indian people;

improves communications between organizations and people who are interested in helping solve Indian problems with tribal or off-reservation leaders;

cooperates with other state Indian commissions or departments.

THE COMMISSION AND THE TRIBAL COUNCILS

A basic function of the Commission is to study and consider conditions among the Indians residing within the State. This was accomplished in part:

by meetings with Tribal Councils to answer questions, explain the Commission's functions and by personal interviews with tribal chairmen.

THE COMMISSION, STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

To promote the welfare of the Indian people of Arizona, to study and investigate their problems, to develop better communications and understanding upon which the quality of cooperation may be improved; the Commission cooperates wholeheartedly with all federal, state, county and city agencies concerned.

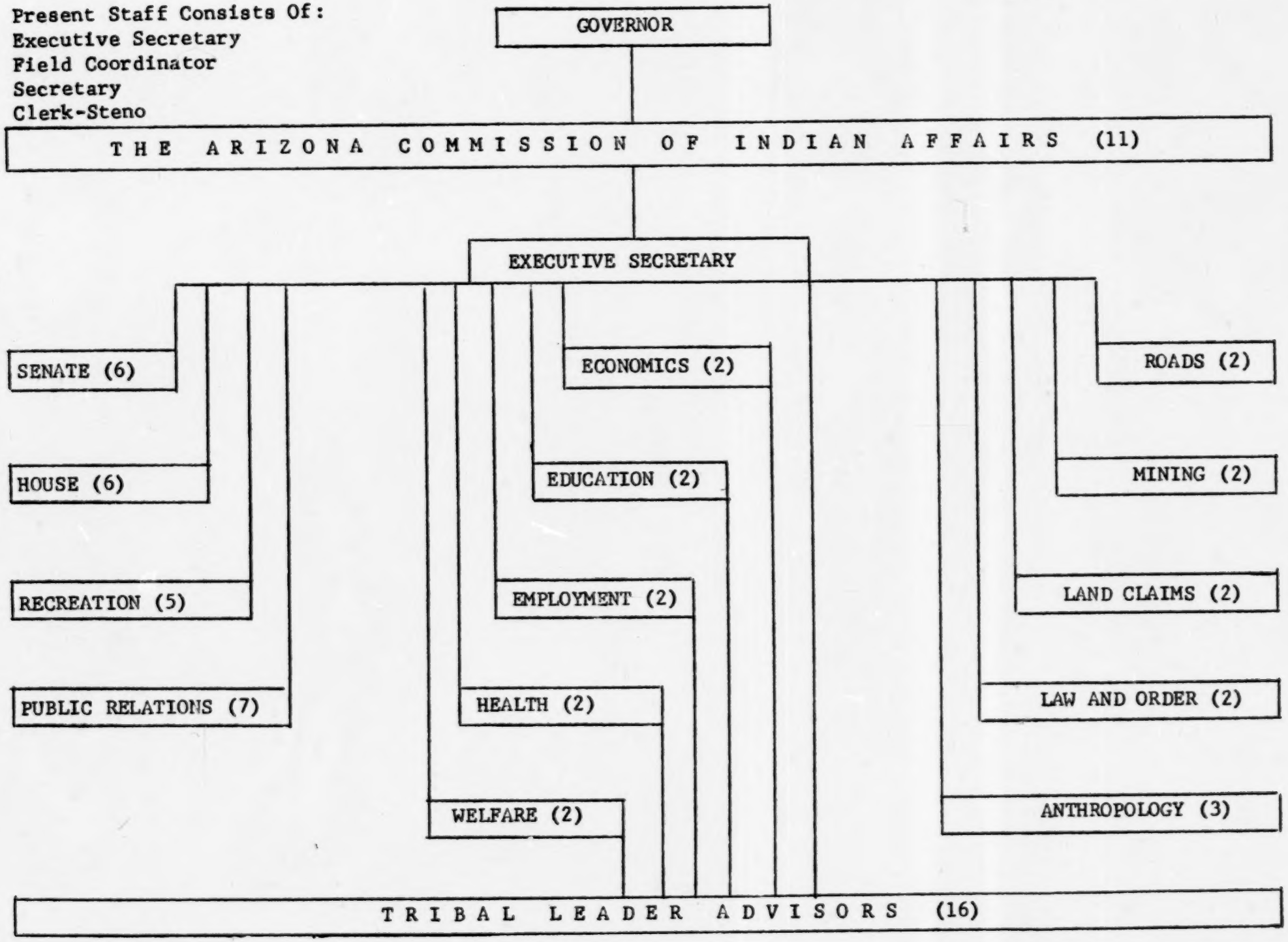
THE COMMISSION, GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATORS

We cooperate in all ways possible with the Governor and the Legislature. The Commission explains as clearly as possible to the legislators the reported facts concerning the present situation on all reservations so they will have a more comprehensive understanding of the prevailing circumstances before considering legislation affecting them.

All reports, guides and directores are available for reference.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND CONSULTANTS

NOTE: Present Staff Consists Of:
Executive Secretary
Field Coordinator
Secretary
Clerk-Steno



(APPENDIX UNIT 1)

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
OF THE GOVERNING BODIES OF THE
HUALAPAI AND HAVASUPAI RESERVATIONS
THE GOVERNING BODY OF
ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CONCURRING

Providing for the creation of an Interchange road from State Highway I-40 to Peach Springs.

WHEREAS, the members of the Hualapai Indian Tribe of Peach Springs, and the Havasupai Indian Tribe of Supai, Arizona, are desirous of obtaining direct ingress and egress to the proposed State Highway I-40; and

WHEREAS, at the present a large portion of the Hualapai and Havasupai economy is derived from tourism on Highway 66 and upon completion of I-40 such source of income shall be lost to the Hualapai and Havasupai Tribes; and

WHEREAS, the currently discussed road from I-40 to Hackberry, is approximately forty miles west of Peach Springs and serves only approximately two hundred persons as opposed to 2,500 persons located in the Peach Springs, Havasupai, Truxton and Valentine area served by such an Interchange at Peach Springs; and

WHEREAS, the Hualapai Tribe is now actively engaged in an extensive and costly recreation and tourism project which is vital to preserve the future growth and economy of the tribe, and such program can only meet with success if there is easy ingress and egress by tourists to Peach Springs via a cutoff from route I-40,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY

1. At this time when the Hualapai and Havasupai Indians are striving for economic self-sufficiency, lack of direct access to I-40 by the shortest possible distance would create obstacles to development that might take decades to overcome.

2. We do not believe that many people will leave I-40 at either Kingman or Seligman following "old" 66 (a detour of 90 miles), or a cutback from Hackberry (approximately 40 miles), just to visit Peach Springs or the Hualapai Reservation. A direct approach to Peach Springs could be made if an interchange and spur State Highway connection were established in the Aquarious Mountains south of Peach Springs.

3. The location of this interchange would facilitate use of extensive level areas which have water. Previous

discussion with the land owners has indicated that Right-of-Ways would be no problem and that arrangements could be made between the land owners and the Hualapai Tribe for a Highway outlet information and concession center at the Interchange area.

4. The by-passing of Peach Springs by proposed I-40 will not only create void in the economic structure of the Hualapai and Havasupai Indian people, but will also have great economic impact on Mohave County as a whole.

5. A road connection and interchange system to the proposed Route I-40 is an absolute necessity to sustain the economy of the Hualapai and Havasupai Reservations and to promote the future development and survival of the Tribal members and their posterity.

Adopted this 16th day of April, 1971 at the Special Business Meeting of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs.

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

/s/ Bill Alcaida

BILL ALCAIDA, Chairman

June 4, 1971

The Honorable Louis Bruce, Commissioner
U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
1952 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Mr. Bruce:

At our meeting of May 28, 1971 I was directed to write this letter.

It is our understanding that there will be a new selection of an Area Director for the Phoenix Office.

We would like to recommend that you select a committee composed of Indian representatives from Arizona, California, Nevada and Utah to assist in the evaluation and selection.

We wish to further recommend that the Arizona tribal leaders be consulted prior to any selection.

We feel these recommendations are of the utmost importance as the tribal leaders of this state must have input in this selection if there is to be a harmonizing relationship and Indian self-determination.

The Commission stands ready to assist in contacting the tribal leadership if this would be helpful to you.

The Commission feels that the Indian people of Arizona must have a voice, therefore, we urge you to give these recommendations your every consideration.

Again, we appreciate your cooperation in this matter and we will assist in any way possible.

We shall look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

BILL ALCAIDA - Chairman

/s/ Signature

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd
cc: The Honorables: Rogers C.B. Morton, Governor Jack Williams, Washington Delegation, Arizona Tribal Leaders, Arizona Inter-Tribal Council and I.D.D.A.

COMMUNICATIONS CHART

THIS IS BUT ONE AREA IN WHICH THE COMMISSION ENDEAVORS TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS.

ECONOMICS

Objective: With respect to Arizona's Indian citizens, the commission will complement (not duplicate) the economic development goals of the following:

AK-CHIN

CAMP VERDE

COCOPAH

COLORADO RIVER

FORT APACHE

FORT McDOWELL

GILA RIVER

HAVASUPAI

HOPI

HUALAPAI

KAIBAB-PAIUTE

NAVAJO

PAPAGO

SALT RIVER

SAN CARLOS APACHE

YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT

THE NON INDIAN COMMUNITIES

COUNTIES **CITIES**

(Appendix Unit II)

REVIEWS BY COOPERATING AGENCIES

SUBJECT: E C O N O M I C S

A report from the Arizona State Department of Economic Planning and Development.

In 1970-1971, the Department of Economic Planning and Development added two new elements to its service to the economic development of Arizona's Indian reservations.

Intership Program:

In a cooperative effort with the American Industrial Development Council, the Department added to its Industrial Development Section staff a member of the Papago Tribe, Richard French.

The goal of the Indian Industrial Development Intership Program is to create a cadre of Indian industrial development officers who can work to create and sustain a program of orderly economic development for Indian reservations.

In his activities on the Department staff, Mr. French has been directly involved in all the industrial development activities being carried on throughout the state. But he has had a special responsibility for gathering current economic data on the reservations, so that this Department can involve the reservations--and their industrial parks, where they exist--in the statewide economic development efforts of the Department.

Media Advertising:

In major advertisements in such publications as Dun's Review, and in national and international industrial development journals, the Department sketched out the resources of Arizona's Indian community toward economic development. (An independent research firm disclosed, in a readership survey, that our ad in Dun's Review, with the heading "The best way to help the Indian is to let him help you," has the second highest readership factor of all the advertisements in that issue).

Finally, because of the intense interest, among potential visitors to Arizona, in Indian culture, heritage and traditions, the Department's tourism-travel ads in such magazines as National Geographic, Holiday, Sunset, McCall's, and others, stressed the appeal of Arizona's Indian reservations and communities.

Comprehensive Planning

The Department is continuing its program of planning assistance for Indian communities. During 1970-71 the following communities were assisted

Colorado River - A 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance grant of $48,900 was made available to assist the community in initiating its planning program. The year's work resulted in preparation of a general plan for the Reservation.

Fort McDowell - A 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance grant of $17,500 was made available to begin preliminary land use and socio-economic planning for the community.

Gila River - A 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance grant of $40,300 was used to assist in funding land use, housing, and economic planning. This planning project is in accordance with Model Cities Program recommendations.

Salt River - A 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance grant of $65,500 was used to continue the planning program at Salt River. This year's work included preparation of land use control procedures, detailed economic analyses, and budget and management techniques.

San Carlos - A 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance grant of $28,800 was made available to initiate planning studies in land use, housing, and governmental management.

The results of these planning studies were published, and the documents are available for review at the Department of Economic Planning and Development's research library.

FHA Program

Work carried out on the Environmental Services Needs Study by the Department with respect to the Indian Reservations of Arizona has involved the following:

1. Contact and presentation of the study outline to the respective tribal councils in Arizona.

2. Establishing the contacts on the reservations through which the future field survey work will be carried out by the study staff.

3. Presenting the study to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and making requests for supportive data which they have, such as maps of water and sewer systems of Indian communities, etc.

4. Gathering of supportive material on socio-economics of the respective Indian reservations.

In general to date the study staff has been undertaking the ground work necessary prior to the actual field survey work. The survey work will begin before the end of 1971.

SUBJECT: E C O N O M I C S (Continued)

A report from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Industrial Development Phoenix Area Office.

In spite of a very slow business year, the Bureau's Industrial and Economic Development activity during 1970-1971 showed significant accomplishments in terms of bettering the economic climate on or near Arizona's Indian reservations. The following is a listing of the most significant new industries established in the past year.

Anthony Farms processes vegetables on the Pima-Chandler Industrial Park and employs 65 people.

Astroglass Boats located at Poston, Arizona, on the former Job Corps Center, manufactures fiberglass-reinforced plastic fishing boats and has 30 employees.

Babcock Electronics Corporation, Coolidge, employs 37 in the manufactur of electronic relays, coils, and other components.

FM4 Gila River Corporation performs computer card key punch services out of the Gila River Arts and Crafts Center near Sacaton. They employ 24 people.

Forest Homes, the first establishment on the Salt River Industrial Park, employs 10 people in the manufacture of mountain cabins.

Gila River Arts and Crafts Center, located on the Casa Blanca Interchange off Interstate Highway 10, employs 4 persons in the sale of authentic Indian arts and crafts and is enjoying a very surprising volume of business.

Gila River Indian Enterprises is located on the Pima-Coolidge Industrial Park, where they manufacture canvas products, employ 85 persons.

Hopi Cultural Center at Second Mesa opened for business this fiscal year with 34 motel units, coffee shop-restaurant, crafts shop and museum. They employ 9 people.

C.I. Morgan Company is operating on the Pima-Chandler Industrial Park with 6 employees making automotive and heavy equipment maintenance products.

The Sunrise Park ski slope facility opened for business in December 1970, employs 18 in food service, lift operations, maintenance and other resort related jobs.

United Mobile Homes manufactures double-wide mobile homes on the Pima-Chandler Industrial Park. Employment is 70.

A new program called the Indian Business Development Fund was initiated in 1970 and has shown great promise in assisting Indians in business endeavors. In 1970-71, this fund provided supplementary grants to Indian enterprenuers who wished to establish or expand business activities. In Arizona, 42 fund applications were approved which resulted in the obligation of approximately $450,000. Over 315 jobs could result from these projects, for an estimated payroll of $1,380,000.

SUBJECT: E D U C A T I O N

A report from the State Department of Public Instruction, Division of Indian Education.

Distribution of federal funds under the Johnson O'Malley Act (P.L. 73-167) is made by the Division of Indian Education of the Arizona Department of Education. Funds are provided to eligible public schools and counties (with an impact of 3% or more eligible Indian children) of Arizona to help pay the cost of educating Indian children residing on tax exempt reservation lands. Full per capita cost of education of out-of-district Indian children housed in federal dormitories is provided to the host school district. The basis of the contract between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Arizona State Board of Education is a State Plan developed by these agencies representing the Federal Government and the State of Arizona.

Under the State Plan, $4,732,107.83 was provided to 47 school districts, 1 accomodation school, 10 counties and for administrative and supervisory services during the school year 1970-71. Funds for special services within the above included school lunches for needy children, transportation equipment, special teachers and counselors, funding for inservice training for teachers, and pre-first grade program. Approximately 16,237 students were enrolled in regular participating schools, and 1,118 students were enrolled under the Peripheral Dormitory Program.

The staff of the Division of Indian Education has had a very busy and productive year. Basic services to schools have been continued. Principal core activities were consultant services on request (20 schools), development and distribution of materials (2,398 pieces since July 1970), in-service workshops (200 teachers), liaison with Indian tribes (20 personal visits), groups and organizations interested in Indian affairs (5 group meetings). One three-week workshop was conducted in cooperation with Arizona State University on the San Carlos Reservation with emphasis on school-community relationships (25 teachers). Two two-week workshops were held on the campus of Northern Arizona University: Curriculum for Indian students (24 teachers) and Reading for the Bilingual (26 teachers). In cooperation with Arizona State University, 70 Indian teacher-aides are being trained as certified teachers. Through participation in the activities of Teachers Corps (which is sponsored by Northern Arizona University), the number of Indian teachers on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations has been doubled.

Special accomplishments for 1970-71 school year were:

1) Starting of 38 kindergarten units serving 986 students.
2) Equipping and staffing 5 special education classes.
3) Participating in a survey of 6 large school districts on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations reporting parents' attitudes toward public education; 55% of the parents interviewed listed public school as desirable.
4) Providing relocatable classroom facilities for 9 school districts to relieve overcrowded classrooms and to avoid double sessions.
5) Formulating goals, objectives and activities for Indian education during the years 1971-1976.

SUBJECT: E D U C A T I O N (Continued)

A report from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office.

This portion of the report on Indian education concerns only those schools in Arizona under the jurisdiction of the Phoenix Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs (which has supervision of all reservations in Arizona except the Navajo) and Bureau schools in California and Nevada.

In Arizona, Bureau schools are located on six reservations and in Phoenix. There are a total of 19 schools, consisting of one boarding school in Phoenix, three reservation boarding schools and 15 reservation day schools. They range from an accredited high school in Phoenix to a two-teacher day school on the Havasupai Reservation. All are elementary except Phoenix Indian School.

There were 5,247 students enrolled in Phoenix Area Bureau schools in Arizona during the 1970-71 school year. Arizona Indians also attend Haskell Indian Junior College, Sherman Indian High School and Stewart Boarding School in other states.

During Fiscal Year 1971, the Division of Education held a number of educational workshops. In-service Workshops were held at various Bureau schools and at Arizona State University. Of the 12 workshops held, 5 workshops gave university credit to participants. The workshops were as follows: Early Childhood Education, Food Handlers, Human Relations, Instructional Development Institute, IOTA (Instrument for Observation of Teaching Activities), Mental Health and Title I, Public Law 89-10.

Patticipants in attendance number 367 professionals, 53 paraprofessionals, 196 school board and tribal personnel, making a total of 616 participants.

A Science Curriculum Improvement Study (SCIS) program was implemented at the Salt River Day School as a Title I project. The program was selected by the teachers, tribal education committee members, and parents as the best program to meet the Salt River Day School concept of a comprehensive science program. Four science programs were presented, as requested.

The success of the programs was based on statements from the teachers, parents, and students and observation of representatives from the Phoenix Area Office, C.O., Washington, D. C. and the SCIS Implementation Leader from the University of California, Berkeley.

Because the program was very successful at Salt River Day School, the program was presented to the other Phoenix Area Schools through workshops and observations of the program in operation at Salt River Day School.

A cooperative college school science proposal has been submitted to the National Science Foundation for providing the necessary training and follow through for a full scale implementation of SCIS. SCIS is a project

funded by the National Science Foundation. The program was developed to teach children in the elementary grades in such a way that the children will learn the fundamental concepts of both the physical and biological sciences. The program is based on the children learning by exploration, invention and discovery.

Kindergarten Programs are being offered at the following Phoenix Area schools during the 1971-72 school year:

Fort Apache Reservation:	J. F. Kennedy Day School Cibecue Day School
Hopi Reservation:	Polacca Day School Second Mesa Day School
Salt River Reservation:	Salt River Day School (2) Lehi
Pima Reservation:	Gila Crossing Day School Blackwater Community School Casa Blanca Day School

Two comprehensive Early Childhood Education Workshops for Kindergarten through Grade 5 teachers, education aides (Headstart, Community School, BIA and public school) auxilliary personnel, and local Indian people at Sacaton on the Gila River-Pima Reservation August 9-13 and at Second Mesa Day School on the Hopi Reservation during August 16-20. These workshops were co-sponsored by Northern Arizona University and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mrs. Florence Odle from Northern Arizona University directed both workshops, University credit was given to the teachers and education aides who attended.

The Pima Central School at Sacaton was transferred to a public school operation at the close of the 1970-71 school year. The Blackwater Community School continues to operate under contract with the Blackwater Community. The community received assistance from Bureau education staff and Arizona State University consultants. Direction for the operation of the school, however, is directly through the local 5-member school board.

During the 1970-71 school year, 1.4 million dollars was made available to the schools within the Phoenix Area's jurisdiction from Title I of the ESEA Act, Public Law 89-10. 147 individuals, both professional and paraprofessional, took part in the various projects. The special educational needs of over 2,500 students were served by projects among the cognitive, affective and psychomotor realms.

The programs ranged from well-equipped reading laboratories to vocational guidance programs which brought in numerous Indian people who had become successful in their occupations. Bilingual Indian Aides supplemented the efforts of teachers in their attempts to remediate specific problems of target students. Counselors were employed to provide additional opportunities for pupils during their dormitory and weekend time. Additionally, field trips were planned to augment reading or communication skills development and to provide a broadened experimental base.

A series of three Area-wide Workshops were conducted to promote a more comprehensive understanding of the necessary community involvement, the legal aspects, and the primary essence of Title I. Over 100 people attended each workshop with over 75% coming from their respective Indian communities.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs encourages all qualified American-Indian students to seek higher education for the purposes of developing leadership and increased employment opportunities in professional and vocational fields. The Act of June 18, 1934, (Stat. 986,25 U.S.C. 471), authorizes a program of assistance, by educational loans to American-Indians desiring higher education. The Bureau provides mometary grants for higher educatio under the authority of 25 USC 13.

Higher education grant funds for this purpose are annually appropriate by Congress to aid American-Indian students who are in need of financial assistance after other sources of available assistance are explored. Bureau Scholarship Grants serve as the primary source of aid for the majority of American-Indian students desiring higher education, but are unable to finance the same.

535 Arizona Indian students were totally funded (the various colleges and universities determined the need) for the 1970-71 academic year. They received approximately $500,000 in Bureau of Indian Affairs Higher Education Grants.

In addition, many received Education Opportunity Grants or Tribal grants. This number does not include Navajo Area students. The Phoenix Area will fund over 700 students during 1971-72 from Arizona.

In 1968, the U. S. Congress appropriated $2,296,000 for the Higher Education Grant Program. 2,660 Indian students attended college. This Fiscal Year 1972, the Higher Education Grant Program expects to have approximately $15,098,000 with 8,400 students enrolled in college from all over the United States.

SUBJECT: E M P L O Y M E N T

A report from the Arizona State Employment Service.

For some thirty years the Arizona State Employment Service has been providing employment and manpower services to Arizona Indians.

Facilities of the Employment Service are available to all Arizona Indians regardless of whether they live on or off reservations. Services provided include testing, counseling, job placement, training, manpower development services, labor market information and selective placement services to veterans, handicapped persons, older workers, youth and women.

Along with the Arizona Inter-Tribal Council, the Arizona State Employment Service co-hosted the first Arizona Indian Manpower Conference in April, 1971 at Tempe. This will be an annual event, the purpose of which is to give Arizona tribes and Indian corporations an opportunity to present their manpower problems and needs.

The Arizona State Employment Service operates nine offices on-reservations, staffed by professional Indian interviewers. These offices are located at Sacaton, Kayenta, Tuba City, San Carlos, Whiteriver, Sells, Chinle, Keams Canyon and Window Rock. Itinerant service is provided to the Ganado area, and Indian staff is stationed in offices adjacent to reservation areas, such as Flagstaff, Winslow, Parker, Yuma, Tucson, Mesa, Scottsdale and Coolidge.

1970 Record of Services:

New Applications - A total of 8,993 Indians registered for the first time with the Employment Service in 1970.

Active Applications - Indian applicants on the active files in all local offices averaged 3,321 a month, an increase of 361 over the 1969 monthly average.

Testing and Counseling - A total of 1,513 aptitude and proficiency tests were given to Indians during the year, and 787 counseling interviews were conducted.

Placements - This agency placed Indians on 19,595 different jobs in 1970, of which 12,226 were non-agricultural and 7,369 were agricultural.

The following tables show the distribution of the number of Indians placed during 1970 by occupational and industrial categories:

Placements by Occupational Group

Professional, Technical, and Managerial	122
Sales and Clerical	449
Service	3,634
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, and Related	2,901
Processing	82
Machine Trades	139
Bench Work	519

Structural Work	1,213
Miscellaneous	3,167
Total Non-agricultural	12,226
Agricultural	7,369
Total	19,595

Placements by Industry

Agricultural	7,369
Mining	135
Contract Construction	777
Manufacturing	1,247
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	140
Trade	2,058
Private Household	2,966
Services	1,545
Government	3,116
Other	242
Total	19,595

Manpower Development: There were 951 Indians enrolled in training in 1970 under Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) projects. Indians were trained in such diverse fields as diesel mechanic, logger, electronics assembler, nurse assistance, management trainee, structural steel work apprentice, and clerical, culinary, and law enforcement occupations.

The Arizona State Employment Service is participating in the Navajo Concentrated Employment Program (CEP). Although its headquarters is in Gallup, New Mexico, the program covers the entire reservation, with the Employment Service providing intake, vocational guidance, counseling, job market information, job development, selection and referral to jobs, training, or to other agencies for supportive services. Work incentive (WIN) programs have been established at the San Carlos and Gila River reservations.

Manpower Research: For several years now, the Arizona State Employment Service has been engaged in research activities on various Indian reservations.

In 1967 the Arizona State Employment Service participated with the Navajo Tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, and the Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity, in carrying out the first full-scale Indian manpower resource study in the United States. Identifying the characteristics, problems, and potential of the Navajo labor force, along with implications for manpower policy, the study was published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1970 under the title of NAVAJO MANPOWER SURVEY.

A survey of general characteristics of manpower resources on five reservations was completed in 1968. Under contract and assistance from the Employment Service, this project was conducted by the director of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, Arizona State University. The survey covered three reservations

in Arizona: The Fort Apache, Papago and San Carlos and two reservations in New Mexico: the Acoma and the Laguna. Results were published in early 1969 by Arizona State University, under the title: INDIAN MANPOWER RESOURCES IN THE SOUTHWEST, A PILOT STUDY, by Taylor and O'Conner.

The NAVAJO EMPLOYER DEMAND SURVEY was published in June of 1970. Constituting the first census of employers of its kind on that reservation, the mail-out survey was conducted in October 1969 by the Employment Service and Navajo Community College. The primary purpose of the survey was to obtain information from all employers in the Navajo Area concerning their employment patterns, occupational makeup, current job openings, and anticipated needs for new workers during the next year.

A survey of manpower resources on the Cocopah Reservation was conducted by the Employment Service in early 1971.

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A report from the Employment Assistance Branch, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office.

It is the goal of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to assist Indian people to obtain a status of economic independence. The Division of Community Services and the Branch of Employment Assistance assists Indian people who voluntarily apply and qualify for assistance in relocating to urban Industrial communities to become a part of these communities, to secure steady employment and to obtain self-sufficiency.

Objectives

In carrying out the above goal, the Employment Assistance Program assists people who voluntarily apply and qualify for services by offering, if needed, financial assistance to move from reservation areas to urban communities of their choice where there is offered job market with steady gainful employment. These services include on-the-job training opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labor, adult vocational training, apprenticeship training and job placement.

Program Accomplishments for Fiscal Year 1971

During this fiscal year, 270 people were assisted in entering adult vocational training. Additional opportunities were offered people to enter training near their local communities. All Junior College vocational courses are now offered within the State of Arizona and parts of the Phoeni Area jurisdiction.

There continues to be an increased interest in receiving services within this area instead of relocating to larger urban areas further away from home. On-the-job training opportunities on or near Indian reservations and communities will continue to offer jobs locally. This program coordinates with other manpower programs offered within the State of Arizona so that more Indian people have the opportunity to receive training within the appropriated allocations for training.

SUBJECT: H E A L T H

A report from the Arizona State Department of Health.

Planning and Construction During the past year we have worked with the Dine Bitsiis Baa Aha Yaa, Inc. while their nursing home was under construction. The Advisory Survey and Construction Council allocated additional funds for this project bringing the total amount granted to $740,363.72. Also included is the sum of $105,000 from the Economic Development Act. The construction is nearing completion and should be occupied within the next 30 days.

We have also worked during the past year with the Chinle Valley School for Children in the design and development of their new project. Eighty-five thousand dollars was added to their previous grant of $100,000 and construction should begin sometime within the next four months.

Maternal and Child Health the consultant staff again provided assistance to programs dealing with Indian mothers and children in the areas of Public Health Nursing, Nutrition, Child Day Care School Nursing, Vision and Hearing Screening programs. Premature babies requiring intensive care in Phoenix centers were transported from a number of Arizona reservations as part of the Department's Premature Transport and Intensive Care program. Family planning programs, particularly in the Northern counties of Arizona provided services to a number of Indian women during the first full year of Five Counties Project operation. This project also cooperated with Project Hope in Ganado, Arizona in the development of innovative new methods providing Family Planning services in the rural portions of the Indian reservation.

A number of Indian children were included in the state-wide vision screening and hearing screening programs, both pre-school and school age. The Rhumatic Fever registry added a large number of Indian children and young adults during the year and was called on for specific case finding and epidemiologic work in the Navajo area.

Nursing and Health Care The State Nursing Consultant worked with the Indian Health Service Supervisising Nurse in finalizing plans for setting up contract nursing service between the Yavapai County Health Department and the Yavapai-Apache Indian Reservation clients.

The State Consultant worked with the Supervising Nurse from Indian Health Service in planning for orientation for the County Public Health Nurse to Indian services and for the Indian Community Health aide to county health resources and services.

The Nursing Division extends invitations to Indian Health Nursing personnel to participate in workshops and staff education programs, state-wide orientation to State Health programs and to D.C.S. Semi-annual Nursing Conferences.

Nursing personnel on the Navajo reservation are invited to participat in in-service activities planned for the northern counties of Arizona.

The Nursing Director of the nursing home under the jurisdiction of the Navajo Tribal Council in Chinle has been in telephone contact with the Health Facilities Nursing Consultant. Guidelines have been sent to assist in developing programs to meet nursing standards for licensing

and Medicare certification as well as training guides for developing in-service and on-the-job training. Continued consultation and assistance in developing programs will be provided as requested.

Tuberculosis Control During the year the Tuberculosis Control Section worked with the Phoenix, Navajo and Sells Indian Health Area Offices to improve their tuberculosis control activities. Specific activities included:

1. Providing case register printouts to all service units and their area offices.

2. Consultation with health area offices and service units in the medical, nursing and clerical functions associated with effective control activities.

3. Provision of laboratory services for tuberculosis bacteriology.

4. Provision of tuberculosis antigen for school skin testing programs.

5. Attendance by Indian Health Service nursing personnel at in-service nursing seminar.

Venereal Disease Control The number of cases of venereal disease involving Arizona Indian residents * representing thirteen different tribes and living on nineteen reservations scattered throughout the State are reflected. The majority (74.4%) received treatment at Indian Health Service medical facilities; the remainder received treatment from other public, private and federal facilities. The percent of the total cases by disease and stage involving Indians is as follows:

	% of Total Cases Reported
VD, all diseases and stages	16.6
VD, infectious primary and secondary syphilis, and gonorrhea acute and chronic	15.1
Syphilis, all stages	36.2
Syphilis, primary and secondary stage	38.4
Syphilis, early latent stage	48.0
Syphilis, congenital stage	45.5
Syphilis, late and late latent and stage not stated	21.0
Gonorrhea, acute and chronic	13.9
Other VD	73.3

In view of the large percentage of Indian involvement, the Venereal Disease Control Section coordinated its efforts with those of the Area Offices of the Indian Health Service located in Arizona to effectively inhibit further spread of venereal disease, particularly infectious and potentially infectious syphilis, among the State's Indian population both on and off the reservation.

*1970 corrected census - Indian population 95,812 (5.4% of total).

Epidemiologic services provided by State and locally assigned staff include: the interviewing of all primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis cases; investigation of contacts, suspects, and associates named by patients, contacts, and suspects; referral of persons so named to the nearest diagnostic and treatment facilities; and, follow-up of persons having reactive serologies to insure that each received adequate medical follow-up.

General services provided to the Indian Health Service by the State Venereal Disease Control program include establishment and maintenance of an adequate system of records and educational assistance by furnishing to medical and lay persons the latest medical and educational materials available.

Venereal Disease Control services on the Navajo-Hopi-Zuni reservations and adjacent areas are coordinated by the Public Health Advisor assigned by the United States Public Health Service to the Navajo Indian Health Area Office, Window Rock, Arizona. His responsibility extends throughout these reservations, and includes supervision of four Navajo investigators, two employed by Arizona and two by New Mexico.

Case management services are provided to all other reservation areas by program staff assigned to Maricopa (Phoenix), Pima (Tucson), and Coconino (Flagstaff) case management districts.

Sanatorium Provides specialized hospital care to Indians who are infected with or reasonably suspected of being infected with tuberculosis. The Sanatorium has a negotiated services contract with the Indian Health Service which provides for reimbursement for care provided to Indians who are federal beneficiaries.

Services provided to Indians include:

	Contacts	Non-Contacts	Total
Patients as of 7-1	3	3	6
Admitted	40	16	56
Treated	43	19	62
Discharged or Died	25	16	41
Patients as of 6-30	18	3	21
Average Daily Census	7	4	11
Patient Days	2,522	1,406	3,928

Receipts for services provided to Indian patients under contract amounted to $64,790.38.

The Sanatorium plans to explore with the Phoenix Indian Medical Center the possibilities of a contract for providing sub-acute care to non-tuberculosis Indian patients in 1971-72.

Services to Indian Health Service The Development and Demonstration Division provided 940 doses of rubeola (measles) vaccine and 3,270 doses of rubella (German measles) vaccine to the Indian Health Service. Also, the parents of all Indian children born during the year received literature designed to educate and motivate them in regard to immunizations.

Our division worked with IHS in improving the exchange of morbidity information. This exchange of information was especially noteworthy when diphtheria appeared in the Chinle area.

Health Education and Training Division The Division responded to an estimated 700 requests for films for Indian Hospitals, schools and centers. Also, a complete set of Medical Self-Help films along with all needed instructor and student materials were indefinitely assigned to the Indian Health Service for presentation of training programs to the Indian population. In addition, there were 15 attendances of persons working in Health (Indian) at training programs arranged by the Division.

The Division has also participated in past years in the inter-agency health meeting along with other divisions of the Department and has sometimes (but not always) furnished recording services and clerical support.

Health Records and Statistics Division The Vital Records Management Section furnished free, uncertified copies of birth and death certificates to the following Indian agencies:

1. Public Health Service, Division of Indian Health, Operation SAM, one copy of each Indian birth and death certificate, amount to approximately 4,400 copies.

2. Phoenix Indian Health area office, one copy of all Indian infant death certificates, approximately 700 copies.

3. Census Bureau Chief, Window Rock, one copy of all Indian birth and death certificates for those events not occurring in an Indian hospital, (approximate quantity unknown).

Environmental Health Services The Water Pollution Control Division worked with various tribal programs in several areas. Applications for projects under Public Law 660 must carry the approval of the Water Pollution Control Division. During the year, three applications for funding under PL-660 Priorities were reviewed and approved for a total grant amount of $1,354,398. Review and approval of a major project at Ft. Defiance, Window Rock was completed and is pending Environmental Protection Agency approval for a grant estimate of $1,857,000.

Mental Health Division The Division does not directly administer any community mental health programs. However, it does contract with local private and public groups for the delivery of services. These are primarily outpatient mental health services and they are available to all the residents of the communities served. The local services must demonstrate that they serve all people in their community regardless of race, creed, or color. Because of the high incidence of suicide and accidental deaths among Indians they are given high priority.

This year a number of new mental health services for Indians have been developed by the community centers and clinics.

The Northern Arizona Comprehensive Guidance Center, serving the five northern counties - Mohave, Yavapai, Coconino, Navajo and Apache - has been very deliberate in its attempts to provide mental health services to Indians.

This Center, through its clinic in Kingman and in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service, is providing direct mental health consultation

and patient service to the Hualapai Indians at Peach Springs. An Indian Mental Health Aide has been hired and a psychiatrist make regular visits to the Health Center in Peach Springs.

In Coconino County the Center has hired Navajo Case Aides and is attempting to develop some partial care for off-reservation Indians. This Center works cooperatively with the United States Public Health Service psychiatrist out of Tuba City.

In Yavapai County both the clinic in Verde Valley and the one in Prescott have provided services to Indians and have been deliberate in their outreach program.

In Navajo County the clinic sees Indian patients and works cooperatively with the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in providing care.

Probably the most exciting development in community mental health services for the Indians is in Whiteriver, Arizona with the Apaches. Here the Center has contracted with the Tribal Council for the provision of services. The U. S. Public Health Service also contributes to the support of the local clinic which is under the administrative control of the Tribal Council.

Currently the Northern Arizona Comprehensive Guidance Center is applying for some development funds for a program for alcoholics. They are giving high priority to the needs of the Indians.

This year the Mental Health Division successfully assisted the Indian Center at Sacaton in getting an alcoholism treatment program funded.

Division of Alcohol Abuse Our goals are to reduce the rate of alcoholism and alcohol abuse throughout the State by developing community-based programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Our objectives during 1970-71 have been to develop means by which interests may be developed throughout the State to assist in planning and supporting both urban and reservation Indian alcoholism programs.

The Division of Alcohol Abuse has served in a consulting capacity to the Indian Health Service Hospital in Phoenix and has offered consultation services to the Papago, Pima, San Carlos Apache, White Mountain Apache and Navajo tribes.

The Division provided consultation services to the Gila River Reservation Model Cities Program and actively assisted in the development of an application to the National Institute of Mental Health for alcoholism funds.

Division developed interest in the Initiation and Development Grant Proposal to develop a comprehensive alcoholism program for the counties of Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo and Apache submitted by the Northern Arizona Comprehensive Guidance Clinic, Inc. in Flagstaff. This proposal makes specific mention of the major Indian population involved in these counties, both reservation and off-reservation. It is anticipated because of the high incidence of alcoholism among the Indian population that a major portion of this comprehensive alcoholism program will be related to the needs of the Indian population.

Cooperation has been offered to the Phoenix Indian Center and consultation has been provided operation LEAP as well as the Model Cities and O.E.O. programs in Tucson and Santa Cruz County.

A proposal was prepared in cooperation with the Tucson office of OEO for a community alcoholism program involving the Tucson Indian Center and the Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Santa Cruz County.

The Third Annual Southwestern School of Alcohol Problems held in July of 1971 included a special workshop session composed of Indian Tribal representatives and led by Mr. Bud Mason, a Sioux Indian, representing the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D. C. As a result of this workshop, a training program for Indian Alcoholism Counselors is being planned jointly by the Indian Development District of Arizona, the University of Arizona, in cooperation with the Division of Alcohol Abuse of the State Health Department.

The Division of Alcohol Abuse has received copies of grant proposals received in the O.E.O. by:

1.. IDDA (Indian Development District of Arizona).
2. Phoenix Indian Center
3. Navajo (3 proposals)
4. San Carlos Apache
5. White Mountain Apache
6. Papago

These applications totalled approximately $1,053,000.

In addition to specialized programs, the Community Alcholism Councils, which are supported by consultation and funding by the Division of Alcohol Abuse in Kingman, Flagstaff, Winslow, Yuma, Tucson and Casa Grande provide services to both on and off reservation Indians in the territories they serve.

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A report from the United States Public Health Service, Phoenix Area Office.

Tribal Affairs: Fiscal Year 1971 concluded the third year of tribal involvement in the health of its people through the mechanism of Health Advisory Boards at Service Unit, Area and Headquarters levels. The Indian people have gained understanding of their health program by intensified participation in planning, policy formulation, budget development, and setting of priorities at every level of operation. Fiscal Year 1971 succes sfully concluded with the 14th Annual Tribal Leaders Health Conference which was held in conjunction with the 4th Quarter Phoenix Area Indian Health Advisory Board Meeting, May 24-28, 1971.

Office of Program Services

Nursing Branch: Nurses in hospitals and field units continued to explore every opportunity to increase serviee to patients and families by utilizing their skill in the development of an expanded role in the health care system and by working closely with other agencies involved in community health service.

Two Indian nurses completed the 4-month course sponsored by Good Samaritan Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona, to prepare them to function as Pediatric Nurse Associates. In this role they will provide primary health service to mothers and children. Mrs. Kirk is assigned to Cibecue, Whiteriver Service Unit, and Mrs. Johns will be working at the Second Mesa Clinic, Keams Canyon Service Unit.

Nine Indian Practical Nurses enrolled in college programs to prepare them to become professional nurses. These licensed Practical Nurses will be working part-time at the Phoenix Indian Medical Center and will receive full salary during their college affiliation.

Three nurses accepted appointments in the Community Health Medical Program. This program will provide training and experience needed to prepare them to assume greater responsibility in the health care system.

Dental Services Branch: There were minimal increases in staff in Fiscal Year 1971. However, the growing interest of the Indian people in their oral health resulted in a record number of people treated and number of services provided.

Health Records Branch: An ambulatory patient care reporting system was finally accomplished after several years of methods research and planning. With activation of this computer-controlled system, the Indian Health Service now has access to diagnostic, social and demographic data on each outpatient. A similar computer program on all inpatients is already operating. Several "indicator diseases" have been established for special surveillance reporting as a control measure.

Mental Health Branch: During Fiscal Year 1971 the staff of the Mental Health Branch increased to 12. The branch decentralized and mental health consultants were placed in the field. Emphasis was placed on assisting tribal communities and BIA boarding schools to implement mental health programs at the local level and training sessions in various aspects of mental health for tribal members and staff of Indian Health Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs. Five young Indian men and women were added to the mental health staff as mental health technicians. Training of these paraprofessionals is being accomplished at both Desert Willow Training Center (Tucson) and the reservation level.

Maternal and Child Health Branch: With the appointment of a full-time Pediatric Consultant and Chief of the MCH Branch, a variety of new activities have been activated. Two Pediatric Nurse Practitioners were trained and assigned to Service Units. A contract was negotiated with Samaritan Health Services to undertake a Maternal and Infant Care Project on the White Mountain Apache Reservation. A contract for a nurse-midwife program was negotiated with Johns Hopkins University. Also receiving emphasis are such MCH program elements as Child Abuse Control Activities, Day Care Centers, Head Start programs, School Health and Family Planning activities.

Nutrition and Dietetics Branch: With the appointment of a full-time nutritionist and also a dietitian as Area consultants, many quantitative and qualitative improvements have been started in Arizona. Additional dietitians and nutritionists have been recruited and assigned to service units. Two food service workers completed a Food Service Supervisors

Training Course and have received certification. Presently there are three additional food service workers and a nutrition technician in training. The nutrition technician will be assigned to the Schurz Service Unit, in Nevada. Food and Nutrition Workshops have been initiated in the Area, and in-service training for food service employees in each of the Service Units has been initiated and extended. Cycle meanus have been put into effect in four Service Units.

Tuberculosis Control Program: A significant change in the management of tuberculosis occurred in Fiscal Year 1971, with the closing of Oshrin Tuberculosis Sanatorium. A gradually declining hospital case load made the maintenance of a separate facility unfeasible for Arizona Indians. Indians requiring hospitalization are now referred to Arizona State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Trachoma Control Program: The Phornix Trachoma Control Program has worked in many different areas this fiscal year. Seven general population areas have been surveyed for the infectious eye disease which can cause blindness-called Trachoma. The primary effort has been to concentrate on school children in order to get rid of the disease before it causes major damage. The average active rate of trachoma among the Indian students in Arizona for Fiscal Year 1971 is 4.7%, compared to 7.6% during Fiscal Year 1970. Some schools had as high as 70% active rate a few years ago. Since the system of treating the entire family of positive students at the same time was instigated, there has been a steady reduction of active trachoma in all areas treated. A total of 26,000 examinations were performed and 3,838 individuals were treated in Fiscal Year 1971.

Office of Environmental Health

Arrangements were made for one PHS Sanitarian Aide and one Tribal employee to receive college training in environmental health at Tennessee State College this summer. Arrangements have also been made to send another PHS Sanitarian Aide to Tennessee State College this fall to work on a Bachelor of Science Degree in Environmental Health Sciences. These are new programs aimed at up-grading the educational level of the Indian Sanitarian Aides of the Indian Health Service.

Epidemiological and disease control activities have been directed toward control of outbreaks or potential outbreaks of disease such as salmonellosis, shigellosis, diphtheria, infectious hepatitis, tuberculosis, rabies and food poisoning. These activities have involved other members of the public health team and members of the Indian communities at several service units.

The construction of water and sewer projects associated with the various housing programs has seen eleven projects funded within the year. Several projects from FY 1970 were carried to completion in the year and several major projects are in planning for FY 1972. Of particular note are three large projects planned for North Whiteriver Townsite on the Fort Apache Reservation, Gilson Wash on the San Carlos Reservation, and Gila Crossing on the Gila River Reservation.

Construction and Maintenance Branch: A new, 200-bed hospital for Indians in the Phoenix locality was completed and dedicated December 12, 1970

This hospital serves primary health care needs of Indians residing in the vicinity of Phoenix. It also serves as the referral center for the smaller Indian hospitals located throughout the State.

Training Office: During the past year a variety of training programs were initiated for Indian people and also non-Indian health staff. Continuing efforts are directed at finding young Indian people interested in health careers, and in assisting them to pursue appropriate studies. Approximately 70 individuals attended Civil Service Commission courses; 5 invididuals were supported for long-term training; 5 were supported for correspondence courses. Fourteen nurses were supported for additional training, as indicated in the Nursing Branch section. A considerable number of employees were given training in supervision.

During FY 1971, 92 Tribal Employees were trained in eight programs conducted with Public Service Careers Plan B Funds. Among these are: the Alcholism Counselor Program; the Environmental Health Program and the Food Planning Program. The School Lunch Workshop, the Suicide Prevention Workshop, the First Aid Instructorship Course and the advanced training for the Middle Verde Community Health Representatives are completed.

The Department of Labor MDTA funds were used to provide 12 training programs for most of the 102 Health Board Members. The Area suicidology course and the Gila River Health Delivery course were outstanding in their stimulation of interest to find answers in these areas.

A Community Health Medic program was instituted in 1971. Ten Indian applicants with health backgrounds were selected and began a 2-year period of academic training and preceptorships. These individuals will serve as physician assistants at the service units when their training is completed. Another 10 Community Health Medics will begin training in FY 1972.

The Community Health Representative program continues to grow. There were 12 contracts with tribes to support 60 CHR's in FY 1971.

Equal Employment Opportunity Program: An Equal Employment Opportunity Program was instituted in Fiscal Year 1971. This program stresses recruitment of qualified Indian persons to fill decision-making jobs, and upward mobility through career ladders through employee training and career development of Indian employees. Studies and surveys were conducted to identify obstacles preventing employees from utilizing their highest level of skills and ability, and an employee skills bank was initiated. All potential candidates for career development have been identified and interviewed. Considerable effort will continue to be made to assist these individuals in achieving employment improvement.

Research and Publications: The Indian Health Service maintains a long-standing interest in the support of research and publications related to the health of the Indian people. Research is encouraged by investigators both within and outside the Indian Health Service. To coordinate this active and growing phase of Indian Health Service program, there exists a Research and Publications Committee. All protocols must be approved by the appropriate tribal group, as well as the Research and Publications Committee. Publications, which must also receive clearance from the Indian Health Service, have been numerous this past year.

A new phase of the research program has been incorporated into the new Phoenix Indian Medical Center. One floor has been devoted to clinical research into factors involving gall bladder disease and alcoholism.

Field research projects during Fiscal Year 1971 included a comparison of P.P.D. testing by Mantoux vs. intradermal jet injection methods, among boarding school students; a longitudinal survey of White Mountain Apache children, and a Coxsackie virus infection study on the Gila River reservation.

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SUBJECT: L A W A N D O R D E R

A report by the Arizona Department of Public Safety.

The Indian police very effectively provide the central law enforcement service on reservations in Arizona. The Department of Public Safety enjoys a very viable and working relationship with the Indian police agency and is continuing to seek their participation in various programs of mutual interest.

Police training at the basic, specialized, and advanced levels is provided by the Department of Public Safety for all of Arizona's law enforcement agencies. These training programs, approved and sanctioned by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council, have received excellent attendance from Indian police agencies and this participation is actively solicited.

Our Public Information Office has conducted several programs on reservations in the form of Police Career Days, narcotic abuse presentations, traffic safety programs, and frequent tours of the D.P.S. facility in Phoenix. These continuing programs provide a current education of police problems and of steps being taken to control these problems.

The Department of Public Safety, in cooperation with the Indian police agencies, provides various communication and identification services to reservations throughout the state. These service include teletype, access to the criminal files through the WATS system, relaying of messages, NCIC and ACIC access, and the servicing of reported fingerprints.

Of course, the Uniform Division will continue to patrol state highways throughout the reservations and investigate accidents thereon. The Patrol appreciates the Indian police assistance as standby and follow up units at accident scenes on the reservations. Accordingly, the Patrol will gladly assist in accident investigations whenever requested.

The Department of Public Safety is desirous of maintaining its excellent relationship with the Indian police.

A report from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office, Branch of Judicial, Prevention and En orcement Services.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, in cooperation with the various Indian tribes with a Bureau and/or tribal law and order program have always maintained a goal for improvement. The Arizona tribes are making a real and constant effort to up-grade their law and order services to better serve their people.

Crime on Indian reservations is a serious problem; it has been and continues to be with the increased reported offenses each year. The tribes and Bureau in a joint effort are attacking the increase in crime.

We will point out some of the program developments and approaches being taken by tribal governments with assistance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Our report will exclude the Navajo Tribe which is under another jurisdiction.

In 1969 an Indian Police Academy was established at Roswell, New Mexico. The academy offers several courses of instruction such as, a basic 11 week course, a four week criminal investigation course, and a one week juvenile course. To date, there have been approximately 60 Indian officers from Arizona who have completed the basic course of 612 hours of instruction.

The White Mountain Apache Police Department has established a Police Cadet and a Police Community Program. Since the establishment of these programs which are a little over a year old, we noted arrests have decreased by approximately 1,500.

Gila River Pima-Maricopa Tribal government in cooperation with the Public Health Service has been active in establishing a De-Tox Center and a Half-Way House. Instead of being jailed many of the persons arrested while intoxicated will be taken directly to the hospital for immediate treatment. If they cooperate and respond to treatment, charges of intoxication will be dismissed by the Tribal Court. Police personnel are also very active at Gila River in Juvenile Programs. The purpose is to attempt to curb juvenile delinquency. Such programs are Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Explorer Scouts, Basketball, Baseball and a Police Cadet Program. The recreational programs include both boys and girls.

During the past year Courts of Indian Offenses have been established on the Cocopah, Ft. Mohave and Yavapai-Prescott Indian reservations.

The Cocopah Tribe will employ a police officer in the near future after his completion of basic 11 week police course at Roswell, New Mexico. Also, the Yavapai-Apache Tribe at Camp Verde will start their enforcement program during the month of September.

Joint contracts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Indian Courts Judges Association has afforded the opportunity to tribal judges to receive academic training in the field of law.

In the last year and a half about $300,000 has been awarded to Arizona tribes through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Program.

Of this amount, approximately $75,000 was allocated through State Block Grants, and approximately $225,000 was awarded to tribes through Discretionary Grant Programs.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs in the past year through contracting has advanced to tribes in Arizona about $330,000 in law and order activities.

Problems which are not unique to any one reservation, are the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and misuse of alcohol. These factors continue to contribute to the high incidence of offenses committed on-reservations.

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SUBJECT: W E L F A R E

A report from the Arizona State Department of Public Welfare.

Assistance Payments: The Department of Public Welfare in the fiscal year 1970-71 granted assistance to approximately 8,094 families and individuals living on-Indian reservations in the state. The grants totaled $685,770.00 per month and included payments to Old Age Assistance recipients, ADC payments to families with children and assistance payments to the blind and disabled.

SubAgency Offices: In order to insure more prompt attention to families needing financial assistance on the Navajo Indian reservation, two county sub agency offices were established, one at Ft. Defiance and the other at Tuba City. The two sub agency offices are staffed with 17 Navajo speaking people, who can communicate with Navajo Indian recipients, who understand the Navajo culture and who are knowledgeable of the resources available to needy people on the reservation.

On the other Indian reservations workers assigned to the county offices devote a specified number of days each month to families and invididuals living on the reservation who receive or apply for financial assistance.

Surplus Commodities: Surplus commodity food was distributed each month to an average of 39,448 individuals living on the Indian reservations during the fiscal year of 1970-71. The distribution included 12,904,995 pounds of food at a total dollar value of $4,977,524.86. The dollar value was based on the average retail prices in Phoenix as of August, 1970

Family and Child Welfare Services: The Department works closely with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide foster care for reservation Indian children who need care off the reservations. The Department provides foster homes for the children and supervises their placement during their stay in foster care. The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides the financial support and social services to the children's families on the reservation. During 1970-71 an average of 230 children were cared for each month in foster homes located off the reservations.

Reservation children in need of permanent homes and available for adoption are placed in adoptive homes by the Department. Forty reservation Indian children were placed in adoptive homes from July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971.

A report from the Branch of Social Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area and Navajo Area Offices.

The objective of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in relation to social services is to develop a program for the Indian people either through their own group or individual resources, through the social agencies of the state, both public and private and through direct services by the Bureau that will lead not only to a high standard of living but a feeling of greater individual worth and a greater capacity for functioning as a member of the community and as a member of a family. It is the policy of the Bureau to provide needed social services and assistance to Indians who reside on reservations when such services are not available from other agencies. Since there are variations in the needs of Indians and the resources of the tribes and the counties and states in which they live and variations in the laws andprograms of the tribes and the states, the needs for services are not the same. The Bureau's Social Services program is different, therefore, from reservation to reservation.

The principal distinguishing feature of the social services of the Bureau is that these services are limited to Indians who reside on a reservation.

The subsistance needs of the individuals and families who are not eligible for assistance from the State Welfare Department may be met through the general assistance programs of the Bureau, financed by funds appropriated by Congress and/or through a tribal welfare program financed by tribal appropriations. Tribal welfare programs are administered by the tribe at the Navajo reservation. There are both tribal and Bureau Social Service programs on the Navajo reservation.

The Bureau has contracted with tribes for work-experience and general assistance programs on several reservations.

The needs of children who are abandoned, neglected, dependent or delinquent are met in several ways. A large number of such children are placed in foster homes off-reservation and supervised by the County Welfare Department or a private child-caring agency. Older children are frequently placed in federal boarding schools for the winter and placed in camps, work programs, foster homes or their own homes for the summer.

Because of the complexities of jurisdiction over Indian children, plans involving the affecting of parent-child relationships, a transfer of legal custody, guardianships and adoptions may involve actions in both tribal and state courts. Many tribal courts have been given little or no authority regarding protective services for children and the Bureau is consulting with tribes to develop more adequate codes and programs for the protection of children.

Physically and mentally handicapped children are provided with education and training and casework services. Medical, social and psychological evaluations and tests are worked up and arrangements may be made for placement in public and private institutions for the deaf and blind and mentally retarded or in foster homes, depending upon the needs of the particular child and the resources available.

Adults requiring custodial care which is not available on reservation may be placed in nursing homes in the cities.

Tribal welfare committees serve as the liaison between the tribal councils and the Branch of Social Services and advise and consult with the social workers both on the administration of programs and assisting in developing resources on the reservations.

The Bureau administers a social services program at all agency and sub-agency offices in Arizona and requests for service should be directed to the Social Services branch of the agency office.

REVIEWS BY COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

A report from the Arizona Affiliated Tribes, Inc. Arizona Indian Community Action Project.

The Arizona Affiliated Tribes, Inc., Indian Community Action Project is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity for the purpose of providing training and technical assistance, on request, to the Indian Community Action Agencies on eleven reservations in Arizona. Other Indian communities may also receive assistance from ICAP through a letter of request to the Project Coordinator.

The areas of expertise which ICAP can offer to reservation communities from within its own staff include: Economic Development, Manpower Development, Financial Management, Administrative and Personnel Management, Resource Identification and Head Start Educational Assistance. All ICAP staff are skilled in proposal writing, grant application procedures and reviewing local programs for compliance to OEO regulations. When a reservation requests assistance which is not available from members of the ICAP staff, ICAP will help obtain that assistance from outside resources on a consultant basis.

In June, 1970, the Indian Community Action Project was transferred from the Arizona State University where it had been in operation for five years to the Indian Board of Directors of the Arizona Affiliated Tribes who are familiar with reservation problems on a first hand basis. The majority are either present tribal council members or are leaders on their reservations. This change is part of a nation-wide, Office of Economic Opportunity Indian Division program to move the responsibility of providing training and technical assistance from University-based to locally controlled Indian expertise. This transition has been effected to date, in three ICAPs, two of which are in Arizona.

Because of the newness of the Arizona Affiliated Tribes ICAP, a substantial part of the first program year (1970-71) was spent in developing administrative and operational procedures. In addition, ICAP field staff worked on a variety of projects. They have accomplished the organizational work in the Arizona area for the Native American Merchandizing Enterprise, an Indian owned and staffed arts and crafts organization

sponsored by a $500,000 OEO "seed" grant. They have worked with the Hualapai reservation in organizing a local community development seminar. They have actively supported the Payson Tonto Apache in their attempt to receive - in reservation status - 85 acres of the Tonto National Forest. They have participated in an intensive extended manpower training seminar and are now prepared to train reservation personnel in a similar manner. They have conducted administrative reviews of each Arizona Indian Community Action Agency (excluding Navajo) and have worked with CAA directors to identify training needs and priorities. They have actively provided training to all CAA bookkeepers and secretaries. They have also sponsored a series of workshops and conferences to cover topics ranging from grant application procedures to specialized Head Start teacher training.

The Arizona Affiliated Tribes ICAP also prepared a comprehensive progress report, intitled "Self-Determination" to document the accomplishments of all Indian Community Action Agencies throughout the country. This report, in book form, is being distributed by the Office of Economic Opportunity to all interested agencies and to Congress. The Arizona ICAP has also begun to publish a monthly Newsletter to be distributed to all Arizona reservations and to various state agencies. Each newsletter issue will carry a calendar of Indian events and special articles on current reservation programs.

ICAP is presently organizing several workshops on Head Start training, Industrial Development, Council on the Aging, Bookkeepers training, and Alcoholism Counciling. These workshops are scheduled for August and September, 1971.

The goal of the Arizona Affiliated Tribes ICAP is to continue to provide technical assistance and training support for Arizona's Indian Community Action Agencies in the programs they formulate and develop to meet their self-perceived needs. ICAP coordinates its efforts in meeting this goal with all other existing state and federal agencies.

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A report from the Phoenix Indian Center, Inc.

The Delegate, Phoenix Indian Center, Inc. shall operate an Urban Indian Service Program throughout the City of Phoenix. Such program shall direct its services in the following areas:

1) Work with the multiple service agencies of the community, manpower programs and the private commercial resources to expand their understanding and receptivity to the needs of the Urban Indian.

2) Serve as a contact, referral and service center for the migrant and urban Indian.

3) Identify and work with the high risk urban Indian facing drinking problems, chronic unemployment, poor work habits, family instability and social alienation.

4) Be staffed with a Director and a staff of sevel counselors who will work with the full range of problems confronting the urban

and migrant Indian in their attempts to incorporate themselves and their contributions to the overall community, plus administration staff.

5) Provide a comprehensive counseling service and a continuous program of orientation to city living. Such counseling will direct itself toward a thorough coverage of factors which will facilitate adjustment to city living. This shall include, but not be limited to the following:

a) learning to utilize available services
b) learning to understand the social medium
c) utilizing recreation facilities and services
d) the role of the assimilated husband
e) the role of the assimilated wife
f) what is expected of a resident in the city
g) discussion on various organizations, clubs, etc. and how to select ones in which to participate
h) household affairs - budget, maintenance of house, yard, etc.
i) how to use transportation and other related facilities
j) development of a manpower program in cooperation with the Arizona State Employment Service
k) encourage the use of the Maricopa County Legal Aid program.

6) Develop a wide range of service program opportunities including:

a) youth development and tutoring
b) employment counseling/job placement
c) community resource development
d) nutritional, education and recreational programs for the aged Indian.

S U M M A R Y

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and the staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well-being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leaders and council members on each of the reservations for their continued support.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving rapid social and economic progress on Indian reservations. To obtain, improve and understand these facts concerning their conditions, it was necessary for the Commission to travel 13,311 miles on 56 reservation trips and 9.744 miles to bordering communities.

The Executive Secretary and in several instances the Field Coordinator and Commission Chairman, were invited to attend and participate in council meetings wherein beneficial understanding on both sides was achieved. This is part of an educational program to inform the tribal leadership of the assistance the Commission can be in various areas and in turn the reservation leaders are able to relay their desires and concerns.

To demonstrate our responsiveness in our efforts in assisting Indian people of this State and to come to a meaningful conclusion of the information made available to various officials/individuals, the Commission is hopeful that all who are made aware will express their support and provide financial assistance necessary to achieve and maintain social and economic stability on our reservations, thus matching strides with the growing economy of this Nation.

The Commission is grateful to the State Legislature for the backing and the financing of our office. We are hopeful that a statutory change in the near future of our enabling legislation will provide the necessary powers and authority to achieve beneficial goals, thus allowing us to move as rapidly as possible, keeping in mind that the Indian should be involved in determining their own destiny, yet bearing in mind the needs and well-being for all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

Clinton Pattea

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd
September 7, 1971